

His Views on Negro Question—Asks for Currency Reform, and Shipping Bill—Would Make Citizens of Japan—Many Other Important Subjects Discussed.

dealing with disorder. But there must likewise be the power as is implied in forbidding laboring men to strive for their own betterment in peaceful and lawful ways. It must be the function of the law to aid some big corporation in carrying out schemes for its own aggrandizement. It must be the function of the law to grant without adequate proof (even when authority can be found to support the injunction) the right of a union (unfounded), may often settle the dispute between the parties; and therefore improperly granted may do irreparable harm. Yet in the case of a union, we assume a matter-of-fact course granted of a preliminary injunction to be the ordinary and proper course of disposition of such cases; and there have undoubtedly been flagrant wrongs committed by judges in connection with labor disputes when men have been enjoined, although I think much less often than in former years. Such judges by their use of action, immediately to be followed by a writ, have thereby striven to

show ourselves false to America's past and to the principles which we profess. The unionist often work hand in hand. They are at this moment wealthy reactionaries of such obdurate morality that they will not even concede that they cut them when they violate the law or who seeks to make them bear the proper share of the national burden. When men move in the direction of the violent agitator who hounds the mob to plunder the rich. There is nothing to choose between such agitators and such an agitator: fundamentally they are alike in their disregard of the rights of others; in their indifference to the rights of opposition to any movement of which the aim is fearlessly to do exact justice to all."

Railroad Employees' Hours.

He asks for the passing of the bill limiting the hours of the day for the employment of railroad employees, and classes the measure as a very moderate one. He says the aim of all should be to protect the rights of the individual.

The actual working of our laws has shown that the effort to prohibit all combination, good or bad, is vicious when it is not ineffectual. The law which forbids the combination of labor is necessary element of our present industrial system. It is not possible completely to prevent combinations of labor, and such complete prevention would do damage to the body politic. What we need is not vainly to prevent combinations, but to control and supervise the combinations so as to prevent their injuring the public interest. The law which forbids combinations is probably a threat to injury for the mere fact that a combination has secured practically complete control of a business. The history of the trusts and combinations show that such combination is to be presumed to be adverse to the public interest. The law which forbids combinations should forbid all combinations, instead of sharply discriminating between those combinations which are deemed to be adverse to the public interest and those which are not, due to the pressure of big business.

Agricultural Interests.

He appeals for every encouragement that the congress can give to the agricultural interests of the country. He points to the good that is being done in the various forms of grange organization, and says:

"Several factors must cooperate in improvement of the farmer's condition. He must have the chance to be educated in the widest possible sense—in the school which keeps ever in view the interests of the farmer."

Canada the corresponding difference but two per cent. Any plan must, however, be carefully worked out by northern and southern bankers as carefully as it guards the interests of New York and Chicago bankers; and must be so arranged that the interests of the farmer and the merchant no less than from the standpoints of the banker and the country banker, are fully represented. It is suggested, specifically to provide that the funds derived from customs duties may be treated as a special fund, and that the United States treats funds obtained under the territorial revenue laws. There should be a considerable increase in bills of exchange, and that the proceeds of the given banks, if necessary under any restrictions, to retire their circulation a larger amount than \$3,000,000 a month. It is suggested that the United States country for the Philippines and in some connection reviews the work of the United States in the Philippines. If we have erred in the Philippines has been in proceeding too rapidly

"The congress has most wisely provided for a national board for the promotion of rifle practice. Excellent results have already come from this law, but it does not go far enough. I am sure that every small that in any great war we should have to turn mainly to volunteers; and in such cases these volunteers should be ready to shoot for if a soldier has the fighting edge and ability to take care of himself in the rifle, he will be a great asset to the war. There is almost directly proportionate to excellence in marksmanship. We should establish shooting galleries in all the schools, and in every army school, should maintain national target ranges in different parts of the country, and should encourage the people to take up the rifle. The rifle should be thrust all parts of the land. The little republic of Switzerland offered us an excellent example in all marksmanship, and in building up an efficient citizen soldiery."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.